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[WHOLE No. 80.]

A SUMMER ON THE PRAIRIE.

No. X.

The Shians—number and general appearance—death of the principal chief—council—"Little Moon"—appointment of chiefs—speech of a Pawnee Indian—character of the Arrapahoes—Shian and Arrapahoe squaws.

FORT WILLIAM, August 10th.

Near this point we found about sixty lodges of Shians. They were upon the opposite side of the Arkansas. Soon after we encamped, many of the braves and warriors paid us a visit, and remained in camp until evening. The Shians number about two hundred and twenty lodges, and are a handsome, well-formed race of Indians. They live entirely by the chase, and in skin lodges, roving from one part of the prairie to another as the buffalo approach or recede from them. Their former residence was upon the Missouri river, where they now have a large tract of country above the mouth of the Shian river.

A few months since, their principal chief, called the High-back Wolf, was killed by one of his own tribe. This circumstance has caused much disturbance among them. The various causes which the tribe assign for putting an end to this chief, may all be traced to jealousy of his power, which had long existed among them. We found them without a head, and divided into four bands, each band claiming for itself the right to be governed by its own chief. The principal men of the three bands expressed a great desire that Col. Dodge should make for each band a chief, before he left them. Capt. Gant not having returned with the Arrapahoes, Col. D. has resolved to remain near this point until the principal men of the Shians and Arrapahoes can be brought together for the purpose of a council.

August 10th. Captain Gant came up this evening with the principal men of the Arrapahoes, with the exception of the first chief. He was prevented from attending on account of an injury received by a fall from his horse. One of the principal men of the Gros-ventres of the prairie, also accompanied the Arrapahoes. They were found upon the dividing ridge between the Platte and Arkansas, killing buffalo, which are very abundant in that region.

August 11th. Preparations having been made, Col. Dodge met the Shians and Arrapahoes in council this day. Mr. St. Vrain very politely opened a large room adjoining his store for the accommodation of the officers. Col. Dodge made a short address to the Indians, which, as usual, was replete with good advice, and well adapted to their condition. Owing to the want of an interpreter, the speech of Colonel D. could only be understood by the Indians after having gone through several translations. It was first translated into French, secondly into Pawnee, thirdly into Arickara, fourthly into Arrapahoe, and fifthly into Shian; the two latter tribes speaking nearly the same language. After Colonel Dodge had concluded his remarks, to which the Indians listened with great attention, the Little Moon came forward as the orator for the Shians. This old Indian was formerly the principal chief of his tribe. In 1825, while they resided upon the Missouri, and at the same time General Atkinson visited that country with his troops, and held a council with the Arickara and some other tribes—the Little Moon came forward, leading the High-backed Wolf by the hand, and expressed his wish to resign in his favor. He said that he was growing old, that very soon he should be unable to hunt the buffalo, and must of course become a burthen upon his tribe;—that he wished to stand back, and

let the High-backed Wolf take his place. This request was granted, and the High-backed Wolf recognised as principal chief by Gen. Atkinson, and also by the Shians. He continued as principal chief until murdered by the tribe some months since as mentioned above. The Little Moon is greatly beloved by the whites and Indians. He says but little, but when he does speak, his words are usually listened to with great attention by his people. He expressed great satisfaction at seeing the whites, and said that it made his heart glad to think his great father (the President) had not forgotten them, but had sent his big chief and braves to see them, &c.

After the presents had been divided according to the number of lodges composing each tribe and band, the Shians were requested to select their chiefs. After a long consultation among the principal men of the tribe, the Little Moon was designated as the person who should act as a committee—not of three—but by himself, to present to Col. Dodge suitable men to become chiefs of the three bands present. The old man appeared to be well aware of the responsibility resting upon him, and duly sensible of the confidence reposed in him, as well by the whites as by the Indians. After carefully consulting the old men and principal braves, he placed his hand over his eyes upon his forehead, (as if he was fearful that his eyes, which have become dim from old age, might deceive him and lead him to commit an error,) and surveyed with great attention every countenance present. Then taking by the hands the three Indians to be presented as candidates for the medal, he led them one by one to a seat directly in front of where Col. D. and staff were seated. The nominations thus made appeared to give entire satisfaction both to the whites and Indians. Col. Dodge then put upon the necks of each a small round looking-glass in place of the medal, which he promised to send to them as soon as they could be obtained, and presented each with three or four different colored plumes.

This council was one of the most interesting which I have ever attended. There were present portions of six or seven different tribes, some two or three of which were at war when at home; all here, however, wore the appearance of peace and friendship. Near the close of the council, our friend, the brother of the Axe, principal chief of the Pawnee Loups, (who had accompanied the expedition more than seven hundred miles on foot,) signified his desire to speak to the Shians. His request was readily granted. Previous to this, I should have remarked, that the Shians had, with great ceremony, presented the Pawnee with two horses as marks of friendship and esteem, as well for himself as for his people. But the Pawnee possessed too much honesty and independence of character to be bribed or cajoled. He had travelled too far for the purpose of telling them some home truths in the presence of the whites, to be easily satisfied. He commenced by saying that he had travelled from his people on the Platte, to where they then saw him upon his feet, for the purpose of seeing them and once more making peace; that he had with some of his people visited them two or three times before, and that they (the Shians) had as many times professed to be friendly with the Pawnees, and had promised to come and see them; but as yet he had never heard from them, except when they could meet a small party of his people; they then invariably killed them and stole their horses; that the Pawnees did not suffer this because they feared the Shians, but because their father had told them that it was not good to go to war, and that they had listened to their father. He invited them to come to his village, and told them

that they should not be killed or hurt, but that they would give them something to eat and treat them well.

The speech of this savage was bold, dignified, and to the purpose. His manner of speaking was far superior to the Shians or Arrapahoes, and his language much more harmonious. The Shians appeared to feel that they deserved the castigation which the Pawnee had given them, and readily promised to visit the Pawnees and make a permanent peace with them. The Arrapahoes number about three hundred and sixty lodges, averaging four men, and in all, men, women, and children, thirteen to a lodge. Like the Shians, they are a roving, wild race of Indians, always at home, and always moving. They raise no corn, but subsist entirely upon buffalo, and a kind of wild choak cherry which they gather in great quantities in the fall, and dry. They have great numbers of horses and mules, averaging from six to nine for each lodge. Their country lies along the base of the mountains, between the Arkansas and the Platte, and extends down more than one hundred and fifty miles. This country they now occupy in common with the Shians, with whom they are forming a kind of alliance by intermarriage.

The principal chief of the Arrapahoes, is the "Buffalo Bull that carries a gun." This chief has the grand supervision of the whole nation; but there are other chiefs who probably possess equal, if not more influence. Among the minor chiefs may be named the Raven, Strong Bow, Black Dog, Many White Bear, Buffalo Bely, Eagle Tail, Black Skin, and White Bear Skin. These men all have their adherents. Whenever one of them strikes his lodge, from thirty to a hundred lodges move with him. The Arrapahoes are fond of the whites, and uniformly treat them with great kindness. When a white man arrives in their village, if he is an acquaintance, they instantly make war upon their dogs, and give a dog feast, which is considered the greatest honor that can be bestowed upon a visitor. This dish, without pepper or salt, together with dried choak cherries, pounded fine and mixed with buffalo marrow, constitutes the whole of their bill of fare.

The Shians are exceedingly superstitious. When they smoke, every squaw must leave the lodge. After seating themselves in a ring around the fire, which is built in the centre of the lodge, the head man fills the pipe with *cinacanic*, which is nothing more than the bark of the grey willow; sumach leaves, or a kind of weed called the mountain tea. When they have tobacco, they mix a small portion with the *cinacanic*. The pipe is now lit—the Indian takes it in his hand—points the stem to the ground—then towards the sun, at the same time repeating something which is addressed to the Great Spirit. After a few whiffs, which by drawing his breath is taken upon his lungs, he blows the smoke out through his nostrils, and passes the pipe to the next person at his left. Each one seems to have a ceremony of his own. Some never will receive the pipe unless the bowl rests upon the ground; others will not take it unless you elevate the bowl and hold the stem towards the ground.

Their dead is placed upon a scaffold erected for the purpose, or hung up upon pales after having been carefully rolled up in willow sticks. Every thing belonging to the Indian is here deposited with him; his gun, bow and arrows, and pipe, together with a quantity of tobacco, sufficient, as is supposed, to last him to another world. For years after the decease of an Indian, the surviving friends never pass the spot where his remains are deposited without smoking with their relation, and leaving a quantity of tobacco to be used during their absence.

With the Shians and Arrapahoes, as with all other Indians, the women perform all the labor, and are looked upon, in fact, as a lower order of beings. Ask an Indian which he thinks the most of, his horse or

his squaw, and he will invariably tell you his horse is far more useful, and if he must part with one, he will give you his squaw. The men kill the buffalo, and this is all they do. The squaws are compelled to take off the skin, pack the meat upon their horses, and lead them frequently ten or fifteen miles; while the Buck Indians ride along in company, or seat themselves in the shade, and send the squaws home to have something prepared to eat by the time they arrive. The whole labor of dressing the thousands of buffalo robes, which are annually purchased from the Indians, devolves upon the squaws. The male Indian never puts his hands to them, from the time when perhaps he may condescend to assist his squaw, if she is alone, in putting it upon the horse in the prairie, until it is fit for market. At the age of fourteen the male child is privileged to command any squaw belonging to the lodge, and it is not uncommon to see the mother bringing up a horse and putting on the usual trappings for her hopeful son to take an airing, or holding him out to graze after his return.

The Shians are now at war with the Camanches and Kioways, from whom they steal a vast number of horses and mules. From the Arkansas river, at the point where we found the Shians, it is about three hundred miles to the country of the Camanches, and war parties are constantly passing to and from one tribe to another.

F.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

Reports of the committees, accompanying the report of the Board of Visitors invited by the Secretary of War to attend the general examination of the Cadets of the United States Military Academy.

FISCAL AFFAIRS.

The committee appointed by the Board of Visitors to inquire into the fiscal concerns of the Military Academy, report:—

That they were referred to the Quartermaster's Department, as the place where the Superintendent transacted the moneyed affairs of the institution; that they there examined the books and accounts, exhibiting the appropriations made at different times, and the manner in which they had been disbursed; that they viewed the chapel and other works not yet completed; the design, size, and arrangement were well adapted to the situation and objects intended.

Your committee also proceeded to the Paymaster's Department;—they there discovered that moneys originating from the rents of lots, and from wood, hoop poles, &c, taken from the land connected with the establishment, making about \$700 for the year 1835, was carried to the post fund. The important branch of the Paymaster's duties consist in his being Treasurer for paying the cadets. Each cadet receives \$16 and rations, worth \$12, making \$28 per month; and purchases at the store such articles as the Superintendent thinks proper, and at prices fixed by a board of officers. The storekeeper is obliged to furnish each cadet with an account book; and enter in that book at the time of delivering the articles furnished; the cadet keeps this book; settles with the treasurer. This regulation seems to be rigidly enforced. Whilst it protects the cadet from undue advantage, it teaches him system and attention to his own concerns.

There has been appropriated \$20,000 for the erection of a building for military exercises in winter. Of this sum a part remains unexpended; and the Superintendent estimates that \$25,000 more will be necessary for this object for the present year. It is evident that a building of this kind is very necessary for the comfort and health of the cadets, as they must at times neglect their necessary exercises, or take them exposed to the inclemencies of the seasons.

In addition to that, the Superintendent has forwarded to the committee an estimate of funds required

for the service of the United States Military Academy for the year 1836, (marked A,) and herewith submitted, embracing many objects which are deemed by him, and considered by us, very important. We believe that a small institution like this is necessary in our extended and growing country. When the military system is generally neglected, (in case of emergency and necessity, which we cannot expect, whatever we may desire, to be always exempt from,) there may be those of our countrymen at hand and settled through our population able to impart the required instruction. We take pleasure in stating that our investigations have conducted us to the conclusion, that those intrusted with the charge of the instruction here, have been faithful and economical, and that nothing is wanted to make the Military Academy of great national advantage, but a patronage, the cost of which would be small, when compared with other matters, perhaps not more indispensable to the welfare and honor of the country.

E. HERRICK,
Chairman.

General Estimate of funds required for the service of the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, for the year 1836.

For travelling expenses, and accommodation of the Board of Visitors,	\$2,000 00
For general repairs, fuel, forage, stationery, printing, postage, transportation and miscellaneous expenses,	29,130 00
For the department of philosophy,	6,300 00
For the department of engineering,	500 00
For the department of mathematics,	125 00
For the department of drawing,	310 00
For the department of artillery,	50 00
For the increase and expenses of the library,	800 00
For the department of chemistry,	800 00
For the construction of two small wooden buildings, (filled in with brick) for quarters for assistant professors, with families,	4,000 00
For the construction of a suitable yard, and permanent shops for artificers, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, painters, &c., the whole to be substantially built of stone,	10,000 00
For the erection of a building for military exercises in winter, in addition to amount already appropriated, as per plan already provided,	25,000 00
For the purchase of horses for the school of cavalry, and evolutions of light artillery,	9,390 00
For completing the chapel,	3,500 00
For a drawing room for the professor of drawing,	800 00
For amount overrun in 1834 and 1835, by the board of visitors,	382 78
	* \$93,087 78

*This sum was reduced in the Engineer Department to \$34,004 78, which amount has been asked to be appropriated this year by Congress.

INTERNAL POLICE.

MR. PRESIDENT:—The committee to whom was referred the subject of police, in pursuance of the duty assigned them, have visited the hospital, barracks, and other buildings designed for the use and accommodation of the cadets at West Point, and beg leave to state the following facts. The hospital contains eight rooms for the accommodation of the sick, the

whole of which, they are happy to state, have never been tenanted—a strong evidence of the healthy situation of the establishment, particularly when accompanied by the report of the surgeon, who states that his sick report does not exceed an average of five, and a majority of these ephemeral cases of slight headache, or something of that character. On the subject of the barracks, your committee would beg leave to state the following facts. The rooms of the south building are entirely too small, and the openings have been made without regard to the prevailing winds of winter, and hence the rooms are cold and comfortless during the inclement season. Your committee would also suggest the propriety of making the rooms spoken of single. The rooms in the north building are larger, and better adapted for the purpose they were designed. Your committee, however, disapprove of the course pursued in the practice of putting four and even five young gentlemen into one room, a practice at once unfavorable to morals and industry, and which nothing but necessity can excuse. The commons or boarding we found highly to be commended.

The room appropriated for the professor of natural philosophy, we found wholly unfit for the purpose. This room is small, and unprovided with seats for the class, or any competent provision for securing the instruments, which are fine. Upon examining this room, our admiration of the extent and accuracy of knowledge exhibited by the class during examination was much heightened, together with astonishment at the patience and labor the professor must have displayed in communicating such varied knowledge, so confined in point of space, as hardly to be able to use any of his instruments with facility.

The professor of chemistry labors under all the inconveniences above described, and nothing but a determination to instruct in defiance of obstacles, could have enabled either of these gentlemen to have brought forward pupils so well prepared, as the unanimous testimony of the Board of Visitors justify your committee in reporting to have been.

One fact your committee lament to have become acquainted with. The professor of chemistry, whose labors have been so profitable to his young pupils, has had no provision made for salary, and has done all his duties without compensation. This surely should not be. Your committee beg, in closing this report, to state, that the rooms referred to are under one roof, as is also the library. Thus public property to a very large amount is in the most unsafe condition imaginable, exposed constantly to destruction by fire; and, as the present building is unfit for the use to which it is appropriated, they beg to suggest the propriety of erecting a building, fire proof, and more suitably arranged; the cost of such a building would not exceed six thousand dollars.

LEWIS MARSHALL,
Chairman.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

Although somewhat foreign to, and only indirectly connected with, the part assigned them, the committee on the course of instruction, from a sense of that duty which they owe to the Cadets and Professors, to themselves and to their country, feel bound to express, not only their satisfaction with the evidence which has in the course of the examination been afforded of the talents, the accuracy, and the progress of those examined, and of the ability and faithfulness of their instructors, but to add that their anticipations have been more than realized. They feel themselves justified in declaring it as their belief, that the progress and accuracy of the Cadets examined (numbers being equal) cannot be surpassed by the students of any of the literary institutions of our country. This declaration rests upon and proceeds from a knowledge of the subject matter of the examination, as

well as from a comparison of this with similar examinations to which either for reasons resulting from the nature of their office, or from other relations in society, they have been called to attend. When this committee look into and examine the course of instruction originally designed to be pursued and perfected, they are forcibly struck with the wisdom displayed in the selection and arrangement of the studies therein embraced. Their adaptation, as far as they go, to the exigencies and situation of the Government must be apparent to all who will take the time, and subject themselves to the trouble of even a superficial examination. The importance, and even the necessity of an institution to teach those branches of science immediately connected with the military defence of the country was perceived and acknowledged at an early period. To these, other branches were added, and in a few years the course of instruction, to its present extent was adopted. The committee regret that more liberal provisions had not been enacted, by which the present plan could have been carried into full and successful operation; but this, like all other institutions, the nature and effects of which can at first be but imperfectly understood, appears to have been placed in a condition to await the success of experiment. The situation of the financial concerns of the Government at the time, might perhaps serve in some degree as an apology for the contracted and uncertain provision made. Were, however, the studies originally selected and designed to be taught in this institution, pursued and attended to, prudence might have forbid the utterance of any complaint at this time; but inasmuch as some of the studies are entirely omitted, and inasmuch as those omitted are of vital importance in relation both to the literary character of the institution itself, and to the beneficial influence anticipated from its establishment and operation, the committee must express their deep regret that such a state of things exists, and at the same time express a hope that it will be changed by the Government, making such appropriations as will warrant the employment of Professors qualified to teach and instruct the members of the institution in the different branches of Mineralogy and Geology. These are the studies omitted, and the committee are sorry to add, omitted for want of funds to support the necessary number of Professors. Surely in these days, when improvements of almost every kind are so rapidly advancing onward to perfection, causing the desert to bloom as the rose, and the wilderness to wave with the golden harvest, this committee need not consume their time in illustrating and proving the importance of these branches. Suffice it to say, that the farmer, the mechanic, the professional man, yea, every department of society, must feel and acknowledge their importance and utility; and while they are a national advantage, they are also a nation's glory, the splendor of which can never shine with a lustre so pure or so extensive as in a Government like ours. Were the committee further to indulge in argument to illustrate and prove their importance and utility, they would especially turn their attention to the vast regions of newly acquired territory, and to those yet more extensive regions from which the savage must, before long recede, the profitable exploration of which necessarily demands the aid of those sciences. Besides, it ought to be borne in mind, that this institution was designed not merely to make soldiers for the defence of the country, but with this character, to unite that of the scholar, the gentleman and virtuous citizen; and where is the individual who will not acknowledge that, while the present prescribed mode of instruction reflects the highest honor on the wisdom and patriotism of those who laid the plan, it has placed the country in an attitude in relation to the condition of its armies, which commands not only the respect and approbation of our own citizens, but the admiration of other nations? The committee do

not say too much, when they assert that this institution has produced the most salutary effects upon the Military Department, in point of intelligence, morality, gentlemanly and orderly conduct, as well as upon the skill and discipline, connected with the art of war, which ought with all, and is with every patriot and lover of his country, a subject matter of national pride, and a source of the purest gratification; for in this way it has been the lot of our Government to prove to the world that is practicable with perfect safety to all our political institutions, to establish and carry into successful operation plans of education and improvement, by which the physical and intellectual and moral strength of our Government is at the same time increased. From these facts, the committee, before they close, must express their regret at the apparent deficiency that exists in this institution, on subjects properly included under the head of Rhetoric, which is professed to be taught. The committee refer to the subjects of English Grammar, and more especially accuracy in pronouncing and distinctness in enunciation. These defects pervade in a greater or less degree every class, and every section of the different classes. Under the head of Rhetoric, as given in detail by the Professors, these distinct parts are specified; yet when the committee examine the authors or text books used for the purpose of teaching or explaining all the parts of what is generally known and included under the head of English Grammar, they find that Dr. Blair's lectures stand alone, and alone are used as a text book. The committee feel very confident that from the mode of teaching Rhetoric as systematized by Dr. Blair, and adopted by all who follow his footsteps, but little information can be given or received, without more than common labor, as to those subjects in relation to which they complain of apparent deficiency. In examining into the cause of this state of things, the committee discovered that only a principal, and one assistant, owing to the state of the funds, were employed in teaching Rhetoric, Moral Philosophy, and political Science, while at the same time the duties of chaplain devolved upon and were discharged by the Principal. This explains satisfactorily to the committee the existing cause of the deficiencies complained of, and entirely exempts the Professors, in this department, from the charge of delinquency. These, however, are deficiencies which must be removed. Their existence, more than any others, must tend to affect the literary character of the institution as well as that of the Cadet. The reason is obvious. The English language is, and probably will continue to be, the language employed in all the various spheres and departments of life; and, at the same time, the knowledge of its grammatical construction is more widely diffused; consequently an error, in giving to a syllable its proper accent, or to a vowel its proper sound, strikes the ear, awakens the attention, and even incurs the censure of the Tyro himself, whose organs of senses as a guide generally supersede the reasoning faculty, but in these cases are a sure and safe criterion. The committee therefore recommend that a distinct Professorship of Elocution be added to the institution; and that, if practicable, this addition be made at an early period. Should the addition of such a Professor be impracticable, the committee would suggest the propriety of separating the duties of Chaplain from that of Professor of Moral Philosophy, and that the time thereby acquired be employed in instructing the Cadets on the subject of Elocution, as handmaids and special helps to the progress and accuracy of the members of the institution in obtaining an understanding of their own language. The committee would not only recommend, but urge upon the Professors, the exercise of writing composition at least once in two weeks, and public speaking as often, leaving the delivery of the speeches, as to their publicity, to the discretion of the various instructors, whether they shall be before a whole class, or one section of said

class, or before all the classes collected. This will be best, and most profitably arranged by adopting the progress and perfection of the student as the guide. The committee have made these suggestions in relation to the English language in the mode set forth, because they believe that the one or other of these modes would, with greater facility than any other, be adopted, and more speedily carried into operation. The plan of a preparatory school has been suggested. Such an institution the committee feel convinced, would aid much in removing existing difficulties so far as the time and labor of instructors, consisting only of the present number, are objects of consideration, and in point of economy itself would ultimately best comport with the limited state of the funds set apart for the benefit of the institution. Besides, by this plan, one of the purposes, and by no means the least in importance, to wit: to bring to light and into successful and useful exercise, the talents of young men, which otherwise poverty would conceal or obstruct, must be answered; and here the committee take the liberty, and embrace this opportunity, to denounce the popular prejudice that this institution is for the benefit of the rich, and in its operations confers its favors exclusively on this class. The philanthropy and patriotism and wisdom of the individuals who devised the plan of instruction, and have aided in raising the institution to its present state of perfection, and existing facts themselves forbid, and with all intelligent and impartial men will effectually prevent an opinion so inconsistent with the nature of our institutions, from entering the mind. But to return to our subject: granting for a moment what may be the case, that any or all of the plans suggested by the committee, would necessarily increase the expenditures, and consequently require from the Government larger appropriations: at no time will this objection be made by the man who understands the nature, and properly appreciates the principles of his government: for he knows and believes that "intelligence is the life of civil liberty," and he, too, knows and believes that literature and the light of science are necessary to give a proper direction to the physical strength which a nation possesses, and is equally necessary and useful in appointing and fixing the bounds or limits within which the same strength ought to be restrained. More especially ought such an objection at this time, whether we consider the situation of many parts of our country, or the state of the treasury, to have no weight; the truth is, that the objection is only used as a cloak for a principle, which, in its operation, must subvert that order and dissolve those relations in society which have long existed, and which although, in some instances, are the result of circumstances in which the individuals have had no agency; yet will generally be found upon an accurate investigation, to be the result of individual merit and enterprise. In the days of Cromwell it was appropriately called the *levelling system*. In a Government like ours, the great object ought to be to increase its physical and intellectual strength, by the selection of objects whose talents, improved by education, will increase the physical strength of the nation, and shed more extensively the light of science without regard to the condition of said objects, whether noble or ignoble, high or low, rich or poor. That such is the theory or practice of this institution, its present condition and the circumstances of its members most conclusively prove. If these things then be so, objections on the score of increased expenditures are not even the small dust of the balance. In conclusion, this committee do therefore not only recommend, but urge the importance and utility of placing the opportunities of literary attainments and the salaries of the teachers and professors, selected to assist and direct the youth to this object, upon an equal footing as to the branches of education omitted, and herein recommended, with the first literary institutions of our country. Independent

of the consideration that such a plan might be expected to allay the opposition, and diminish the ground occupied by the enemies of the institution, the committee verily believe that such a plan is the best calculated to promote the prosperity and advance the true interests of the country, while it will necessarily shed an additional lustre on our national character.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN MUSHAT,
Chairman.

June 17, 1836.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

The committee appointed to inquire into the course of religious instruction at the United States Military Academy, have attended to the duty assigned them, and ask leave to report:

That they are impressed with the paramount importance of morality and religion to the young men of this institution. They should go forth to the active duties to which their country may call them, with minds not only stored with useful knowledge, but deeply imbued with Christian principles to be their shield from the fiery darts of temptation, their friendly aid through all the warfare of life, and their final passport at the gates of Heaven.

The utility of such instruction is recognised on the part of the Government by the appointment of a Chaplain—an appointment which the friends of these intelligent and interesting youth (now removed from the immediate beneficial influences of parental restraint and council, and from the Christian privileges of their childhood) must, with your committee, regard as a salutary and desirable provision.

It must, however, be apparent to every reflecting mind, that the benevolent design of the Government, and the wishes of the friends of the Academy, cannot be fully realized without the frequent inculcation of divine truth.

But the committee find that there are no daily prayers at the Academy, and that the whole course of religious instruction is confined in one service on the Sabbath. Besides the pulpit exercises, there are other duties which the Chaplain might profitably perform, if time and his other duties would permit. But the Chaplain is also professor of ethics, and, in this department, is required to teach English Grammar, Rhetoric, Moral Philosophy, and the Elements of Political Science, including the law of nations, and the constitutional law of the United States; and his time must necessarily be much engrossed with these various subjects. The committee would therefore unanimously recommend that a respectful suggestion be made to the Secretary of War to separate the Chaplaincy from the Professorship, or, if this cannot conveniently be done, to appoint an additional assistant in the department of Ethics, under the general superintendence of the Chaplain, that the time of the latter may not be occupied daily with the sections, but more exclusively devoted to the religious welfare of the cadets.

The committee would not omit, in conclusion, the fact that the conveniences of public worship are increased by the completion of a neat Chapel which has been open during the session of the Board of Visitors.

Respectfully submitted:

G. F. DAVIS, *Chairman*.

U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY, June 14, 1836.

5. *Military Education and Discipline.*—The Committee on Military Affairs, after giving the various subjects under consideration all the attention which the short time given them, arising from the new organization of the committee on the 15th, would permit, have deemed it their duty to confine themselves to the subjects most closely allied to the military departments in the Academy, and have therefore selected from the various military branches which are

should be taught, the following materiel on which to found their report, viz; Civil and Military Engineering, Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry Tactics, together with some suggestions as to improvements in the ordnance and fixtures. The vast importance of the first named science, whether as applicable to the "art of war" for permanent defence on our extended frontier and seaboard, or in extending the incalculable benefits of civil engineering to every section of our infant and yet boundless country, renders this science, in the estimation of your committee, one of paramount consideration. It will add permanency and architectural beauty to our public works and buildings. It will facilitate the construction of railroads and canals, the formation and improvement of harbors and roadsteads, the removal of obstacles in our otherwise navigable rivers, and in every point in which those branches of science are here taught and disseminated through each State and to every section of our extended and rapidly improving country *can be viewed*, must, in the opinion of your committee, satisfy even the most sceptical that the benefits of this institution in these points of view alone, are *incalculably great*. Much credit is due Professor Mahan, for the standing those branches maintain, and for accomplishing so much with but *one* assistant professor, and a great deficiency of models.

Your committee would strenuously recommend that a permanent additional professor be added to this department; and for the purpose of completing a set of models which are so indispensable in studying this science, (*as they speak direct to the eye*), recommend the annual appropriation of 500 dollars for five years.

One of the "three arms of service" your committee deeply regret to perceive is not taught in the Academy. In any light in which this subject can be reflected, cavalry must be deemed of the highest importance. Our present Indian war tells this in language that cannot be misunderstood. Celerity of movement against such enemies on our almost boundless prairies, is so obviously important, that your committee cannot restrain an expression of astonishment, that instruction in this important branch of the "art of war" should have been so long withheld from this institution. Can the graduate stand before the world, and have the proud consciousness that he is, in fact, a "soldier," while he is a stranger to an important arm of the service to which he is attached, and which is an indispensable requisite to a staff or dragoon officer, to which place in the service he may be at any moment called? And should the introduction of Cavalry Tactics in this institution, be the incipient step to an entire precedence of the graduate over civilians, (except in very extraordinary cases,) for appointments in the new Cavalry regiments, your committee will have accomplished an object, which is founded in common justice to the "*thorough bred soldier*," and which will immediately tend to render the service *more permanent and respectable*.

Your committee therefore strongly recommend that forty horses be purchased, and kept at this post, for practising cavalry evolutions, as well as for manœuvring the field battery which is now performed by the cadets, and which is an extremely arduous duty.

The department of artillery received from your committee the special consideration which its importance demands. The graduating class evinced great proficiency, not only in the examination hall, but also in the Laboratory, as well as the manœuvres of the battery in the field, mortar practice, and target firing. Great credit is due to Lieut. Anderson, the instructor in this department, for conducting the graduates so creditably through this complicated science, and in the absolute want of several fixtures essentially requisite to the successful prosecution of it. To put this department on a proper footing, your committee unite in recommending the appointment of a permanent assistant instructor; the aid now given Lieut. Anderson, is that of a temporary detail from the

army. Such aid is deemed by your committee wholly inadequate in this important branch of instruction.

The following munitions and fixtures are deemed absolutely necessary in this department, and are strongly urged by your committee for immediate adoption, viz:

- 1st. A light field battery of four or six pound brass guns, and two howitzers.
- 2d. A light battery of 12 pound iron guns and a 24 pound howitzer.
- 3d. Four siege mortars mounted on iron beds.
- 4th. One new eprouvette.
- 5th. Two barbette 24 pound guns.
- 6th. A quantity of good projectiles, solid and hollow.
- 7th. A Ballistic pendulum.
- 8th. Models of congrue rockets, tools, &c.
- 9th. The erection of a target at the foot of the "Crows-nest," or elsewhere, for target firing.
- 10th. A casement defence.

11th. Barbette and mortar batteries and platform. The whole will cost an inconsiderable sum in comparison with the advantages to be derived. Your committee do not feel themselves competent to make a correct estimate of the cost, and leave with great confidence this matter in the hands of the superintendent.

In Infantry Tactics the most desirable result was developed, both in the examination hall and in the field. Each cadet of the first class was thoroughly examined in evolutions of the line and battalion in the hall; and with a view to ascertain correctly whether a corresponding field practice had been given to the students, a battalion drill was ordered, the direction of which was promptly tendered to your committee, who proceeded to call from the lines to take command of the battalion as instructors, a number of the Cadet officers of various rank who (without previous notice) received directions from your committee as to the evolutions to be performed, and the result gave the most unqualified satisfaction. Your committee would here take occasion to recommend to the instructor of Infantry tactics to throw each Cadet of the first class occasionally in command, with a view to qualify him for that station which each graduate must assume on entering the army. This department is successfully conducted by Major Fowle, who requires an additional assistant instructor of tactics, for the following important reason: The necessary division of the battalion into four companies, renders four instructors, (one to each company) necessary; there being but three, your committee strongly recommend such an appointment with as little delay as possible, as his services will be immediately required, and are very important during the encampment.

In conclusion, your committee would do injustice to themselves, the superintendent, professors and instructors generally, did they not express their unqualified satisfaction at the manner in which each department that came under their supervision is managed. From the superintendent down, all vie with each other to surmount obstacles, and to maintain that high standing for the institution which it truly merits. Some of the obstacles would be removed if the recommendations and improvements suggested by your committee are carried into effect; and in submitting this report, they are bound to say they have been cautious to recommend nothing not absolutely necessary to a perfectly successful prosecution of the various branches of science submitted to their consideration; all of which is respectfully submitted.

MORGAN L. SMITH,
Chairman.

Letter of the President of the United States in relation to Cadet Hammond's restoration to the Military Academy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1835.
Cadet Hammond will be restored to the Military

Academy after the 1st day of January next, if he shall then be found competent to enter the class he left.

In directing this restoration, however, I am influenced more by a regard to the remission of punishments, which has recently taken place at the Military Academy, and which may have induced Cadet Hammond to think lightly of the offence he committed, than to any extenuating circumstances in his case. He has been guilty of a serious military offence. A proper subordination is essential in all the departments of the army. As it is the duty, so should it be the pride, of the young gentlemen at the Military Academy, to obey the laws, regulations, and orders for the government of that institution.

The very improper proceedings which took place, and which led to the conviction of Cadet Hammond, are highly censurable. If the Cadets experience injuries from any person at the Military Academy, whether in authority or not, the regulations point out the mode in which redress shall be obtained. This must be pursued; and it will always be found effectual. But if they undertake to decide in their own cases, and tumultuously to seek their own remedy, it is obvious that the discipline of the academy, and the institution itself would be destroyed. This will never be suffered. In this case, the proceedings were marked with another extraordinary feature. A claim seems to have been interposed, and in fact practically asserted, to carry from the commons certain victuals, which, if not consumed at the table, belonged to the contractor, and the resolutions passed in support of this claim, appear to be as grave as if some unalienated principle of human nature were to be wrested from these young gentlemen. All this is in very bad taste, and what is still worse, it is wrong in itself. I need not point out the error of the pretensions set up by these young gentlemen. I am sure they will perceive it at once in their moments of reflection.

I had hoped that a lenient system of administration would be found sufficient for the government of the Military Academy. But I have been disappointed, and it is now time to be more rigorous in enforcing its discipline. If the young gentlemen who are sent and educated there by their country, will not demean themselves as they are required to do by the regulations, they must suffer the prescribed punishments. Hereafter, therefore, the sentences of courts martial will, when legal and regular, be confirmed; and the punishment will be remitted only in cases recommended by them, or where the circumstances may appear so very favorable as to justify such a measure.

But the members of the institution must make no calculations on a favorable result. Let them look to their obligations and fulfil them faithfully. Unless they do, they must expect to be visited by adequate punishments.

That these views may be known, the Secretary of War will communicate this order to the Superintendent of the Military Academy, who will cause the same to be promulgated there.

ANDREW JACKSON.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS, IN RELATION TO THE ARMY, NAVY, &c.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, June 27, 1836.

Mr. WHITE presented the proceedings and resolutions of sundry citizens of Tennessee, recommending the speedy recognition of the independence of Texas; laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WEBSTER, from the Committee of Finance, reported the bill from the House making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States, with amendments: which were read and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. BENTON, the Committee on Military Affairs was discharged from the further consideration of the papers relating to the claims of certain States for interest on their advances during the late war.

Mr. PRESTON submitted the following resolution, which lies on the table one day:

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law for defraying the expenses of an agent to Texas, whenever the President shall deem such appointment necessary.

The bill regulating the pay of the officers of the United States Marine Corps, was read the third time and passed.

The bill to establish a foundry, an armory in the west and one in the south, arsenals in the State in which the same have not yet been established, and depots for arms in certain States and Territories, was taken up and considered as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. CALHOUN thought it was too late in the session to act on a bill of such importance, involving such heavy appropriations; and he would therefore move that it be indefinitely postponed.

After a few remarks from Messrs. Linn, Benton Clayton, King of Alabama, Porter, Calhoun, King, of Georgia, and Wall, the question was taken on Mr. Calhoun's motion, and it was rejected by the following vote:—yeas 12, nays 22.

After some remarks from Messrs. Benton and Buchanan, in favor of the bill, and from Mr. King, of Georgia, in favor of postponement, Mr. K. moved to lay the bill on the table, which motion was rejected—yeas 16, nays 17.

Mr. KING, of Alabama, moved to strike out the armory in the South; and after some remarks from Messrs. Calhoun and Preston, in opposition to the motion, it was carried.

Mr. KING, of Alabama, moved further to amend the bill by inserting the words "or southwest." The effect of this amendment is to leave it to the discretion of the President to locate the armory either in the west or south-west.

This motion was adopted.

On motion of Mr. WEBSTER, the arsenal of construction at St. Louis was Stricken out; after which the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

WEDNESDAY, June 29.

On motion of Mr. WRIGHT, the bill from the House making appropriations for the fortifications of the United States for the year 1836, was taken up; and Mr. W. went into an explanation of the details of the bill.

Mr. CALHOUN moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Finance, with instructions to reduce the amount of appropriations on the ground that it was impossible to expend so large a sum as that appropriated during the remainder of the year, economically or profitably.

Mr. CLAYTON did not consider the appropriations too high, considering that last year the fortification bill was lost, and that they were now appropriating for two years, instead of one. In order to obviate the difficulties suggested by the Senator from South Carolina, as to the moneys remaining idle in the hands of the disbursing agents, he would submit an amendment, providing that it shall not be drawn from the Treasury, until it is wanted for the expenditures authorized by the bill.

Mr. CALHOUN withdrew his motion to recommit, in order to give way to the above amendment by Mr. Clayton.

Mr. CLAY thought the amendment would be a very proper one, whether reduction of the appropriations was made or not. But he hoped the bill would be recommitment, in order to reduce its enormous and hitherto unheard of appropriations. Mr. C. then addressed the Senate at length on the subject of the large appropriations.

Mr. WRIGHT opposed the recommitment in a speech of some length. He denied that the appropriations were unreasonable, considering that they were now passing a bill for two years, instead of one, in consequence of the loss of the fortification bill of the last year.

Mr. EWING of Ohio expressed his strong objections to appropriating at this time so much larger a sum than had ever been before applied to such objects;

After some remarks from Mr. CALHOUN, Mr. CLAYTON's amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WALL moved to amend the bill by providing, that of the appropriation in the 18th line for Fort Delaware, the Secretary of War shall be authorised to expend a sum not exceeding \$36,000, to perfect the title of the United States to the Pea Patch, in case it shall be his opinion, and that of the Attorney General, that such perfection of title is necessary.

On taking the question, Mr. WALL's amendment was rejected by the following vote:—yeas 10, nays 25.

Mr. CALHOUN then moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Finance, with instructions to reduce the appropriations to an amount not exceeding one million six hundred thousand dollars.

After some remarks from Messrs. Calhoun, Crittenden, and Ewing of Ohio in favor of the motion, and from Mr. Clayton in opposition to it, the question was taken and lost—yeas 15, nays 20.

Mr. CLAY then moved to lay the bill on the table for the purpose of going into Executive business.

Mr. BENTON asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and the question was decided—yeas 16, nays 21, lost.

Mr. CLAY said he would make another effort to bring down the expenditures of this bill, and this would be the last effort he would make for arresting the enormous, extravagant and alarming appropriations of this Congress. After some remarks, Mr. C. moved to recommit the bill with instructions to reduce the appropriations one-third.

Mr. CUTHBERT said that it was well known in the first place that this bill had not suddenly sprung up, and that it did not come before them without sufficient estimates.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Webster, Calhoun, Preston, and Davis, after which the question was taken on the recommitment without instructions, and carried—yeas 24, nays 18.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, June 27, 1836.

The following bill from the Senate was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

An act to regulate the pay of the officers of the United States Marine Corps;

Mr. R. M. JOHNSON moved to set apart Friday next, till the hour of 12, for the consideration of the Senate bill to increase the military establishment of the United States, and for other purposes; but the motion was disagreed to.

From the Norfolk Beacon, June 10.

CRUISE OF THE VINCENNES.

[BY A WARD ROOM OFFICER.]

We have the pleasure to lay before our readers the following particulars of the recent cruise of the U. S. ship Vincennes, John H. Aulick, Esq. commander, in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. The details will be found of much interest, and will amply compensate the reader for the time devoted to them.

It will be recollected that the Vincennes sailed from this port on 6th November, 1833, and has been absent from the United States, two years and seven months.

The Vincennes having been engaged for several months in the usual duties of a cruiser, on the western coast of South America, took leave of the squadron at Callao, on the 21st of July, 1835, and touching at Payta, took her departure on a cruise through Polynesia and the East Indies.

On the 17th August following, she made the Marquesas, and early the next day, anchored at Nukuhiva, one of the Washington group, where during her stay, she was visited by the natives, whom she found to be in general well disposed towards our countrymen, and eager in the traffic with ships for such necessities as the island could furnish. Proceeding from the Washington islands to Tahiti, she anchored first at Matavai Bay, and afterwards at Papiete, the residence of Queen Pomare. Here she reciprocated civilities with the authorities, and renewed the friendly assurances which preserve to our traders the advantages of a resort where supplies are plentiful, and the harbors singularly convenient and secure.

Arriving next at the Friendly Islands, the Vincennes anchored at Port Refuge, Vavaoo, a spot seldom visited by ships of war, but a favorite rendezvous for

whalers after a long cruise. Several whale ships were already at anchor, and it was learned that the island was under good regulations, ably enforced by an intelligent and energetic ruler, so that the advantages of the harbor could for the future be enjoyed without the risk of violence from the natives, to whom rapine was, a short time since, unhappily familiar. After a delay long enough to produce such impressions as it was desirable to cultivate, the ship proceeded to the Navigator's Islands, at one of which, (Otewhy) a part of the crew of the whaleship Wm. Penn, had lately been cut off. Having approached within a few miles of Otewhy, the ship was disguised to prevent premature alarm, and soon received a visit from the natives. These were all detained on board, while an armed force of seamen and marines were sent ashore, with orders to take, alive or dead, the chief Popetuno, who had committed the outrage upon the Wm. Penn's boats; or, in case of his escape to burn all the property, which could be ascertained to belong to him. Landing in obedience to these orders, the party proceeded, under the guidance of a European resident, several miles into the interior, searching the villages through which they passed for the criminal, but carefully avoiding all violence towards those who had not been engaged in the murder. During these proceedings no interruption was experienced from the natives, who were themselves frequent sufferers from the aggressions of this same Popetuno, and seemed generally desirous to be relieved of his presence; he had, however, taken the alarm, and made his escape into the interior of the island, so that after a fruitless search of several hours, his houses were reduced to ashes, and his property destroyed wherever it could be found. Having effected this end and taken other measures to ensure a friendly reception to any ships that may in future visit the island, the Vincennes took leave of Otewhy, in the confidence that the punishment which had been inflicted on a real aggressor, had not been productive of better effects than the justice with which the innocent had been carefully exempted from the smallest share of it.

Touching at Wallis's Island for supplies of water, the ship proceeded next to Rotumah, and, after a short delay there, to the Ladrone Islands, with the principal of which, (Guam) she communicated. From Guam she continued towards the Pelew Islands, which were made on the 26th of November, so that on the following day she was visited by canoes from Corrol, famous as the territory of Abe Thule, the kind entertainer of Capt. Wilson and the father of Prince Le Boo.

It may be necessary to mention that the Pelew Islands are surrounded by a reef which makes out to sea, with a current running round it so rapidly, that vessels which unwarily approach too near the land in a light breeze are sometimes carried among the breakers and wrecked. This accident lately befel the ship Mentor, Capt. Barnard, which was cast away on a shoal to the Northward of Babelthoop, where the crew betaking themselves to the boats, were afterwards captured by the natives in their canoes, and three of them detained, Capt. Barnard and six others being permitted to depart. It was to rescue these men that the Vincennes went to the Pelew Islands.

Upon anchoring at Corrol, information was received that two out of the three Americans were still at Araw-colon, and a demand being sent for them, answer was returned, that they were hostages for three native chiefs, who had gone away with Capt. Barnard to receive certain presents which had been promised to the natives for their services in facilitating his departure from the Island. This accorded with an account which had been previously obtained of Capt. Barnard's having been thrown upon Lord North's Island, and escaping thence, leaving a number of men behind. The Vincennes accordingly sailed for Lord

North's Island, where she arrived on the 9th of Dec., and found one of the Pelew chiefs, in ill health, who gave an account of the nine who landed there, saying that two had been taken off by ships in passing, while all the rest except himself had died. An armed party being landed the next day to search the island found confirmation of this story, and the ship returned with the recovered chief to the Pelew Islands.

Upon her arrival at Corrol, an expedition was fitted out, consisting of 122 officers and men, who proceeded to Aracolon, and after an absence of four days, returned to the ship, having recovered Meader and Davis in exchange for the Pelew survivor.*

From these islands the Vincennes proceeded to Lintin, where, as soon as her arrival was announced to the authorities, she received the usual whimsical order to depart immediately, which was of course honored with as little attention as "Old China Customs" have generally commanded. Leaving Lintin she touched at Singapore, and on the 16th February, arrived at Quallah Battoo, where remaining several days, she exchanged salutes and friendly visits with the Rajah, and, it is hoped, contributed to the re-establishment of the good understanding which had been temporarily interrupted by the affair of the ship Friendship and the consequent visit of the frigate Potomac.

From Quallah Battoo she had a prosperous voyage of 39 days to the Cape of Good Hope, whence she returned to the United States by way of St. Helena.

* Their release was obtained rather by the display of our bayonets than the restoration of their countryman, about whom they seemed to care but little.

J. H. A.

IMPORTANT TO MARINERS.

DISTRICT AND PORT OF NEWPORT,
Collector's Office, June 25, 1836.

Public notice is hereby given, that during the erection of a new deck and lantern at Point Judith, the light at that Light House will be necessarily suspended. Accordingly no light will be exhibited at said Light-House from and after Sunday the 24th July next, until said work is completed. It is presumed that the time necessary for completing the work will not exceed three weeks. The present light revolves, and it will be replaced by one similar in all respects.

WILLIAM LITTLEFIELD, Collector.

From the Pensacola Gazette.

The following letter has been politely furnished us for publication. The information which it contains is important to all who may have occasion to visit Tampa Bay:

U. S. SHIP CONCORD, OFF PASSAGE ISLAND,
Tampa Bay, May 26, 1836.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have planted a Beacon on Egmont Island to point out the entrance to Tampa Bay. It is a spar, 80 feet high, with a Barrel on it, painted white and black, and may be seen before the land.

To enter the Bay in safety, bring the Beacon to bear E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. by compass, then run for it until you strike $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms water, which will take you over the Bar; then steer E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. until the Beacon bears E. by S. and then follow the northern bank, which can always be seen within a cable's length. Run for the Beacon to near a cable's length, and you will have 10 fathoms water, the Beacon bearing South; then run E. by S. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ or 5 fathoms, then E. N. E. 6 miles, and N. E. 3 fathoms off Mangrove Point; then North to 4 fathoms, and N. E. to the anchorage at Gadsden's Point.

I have the honor to be,

With great regard, your ob't serv't,

M. P. MIX, Commander.

To Commodore A. J. DALLAS.

WASHINGTON CITY; THURSDAY,.....JULY 14, 1836.

The Commissioners of the Navy, Commodores Rodgers, Chauncey, and Morris, accompanied by their Secretary, C. W. Goldsborough, Esq. and the Chief Naval Constructor, Samuel Humphreys, Esq. left Washington on Monday last in the Steamboat Columbia for Norfolk.

The Secretary of the Navy left Washington on Tuesday for New Jersey; he will be probably joined by the Commissioners at Philadelphia or New York.

NAVAL.—Orders have been transmitted to Philadelphia to have the ship of the line Pennsylvania immediately prepared for launching. It is to be hoped she will be fitted for sea without delay.

Captain William V. Taylor has been relieved from the command of the U. S. ship Warren, on the West India station, in consequence of ill health; Captain Wm. Mervine is under orders to take passage in the Natchez, and on her arrival at Pensacola to report to Com. Dallas for the command of the Warren. The Warren is at present under the command of Lieut. S. F. Dupont.

Lieut. C. Boarman, likewise on account of ill health, has been relieved from the command of the schooner Grampus. No successor is yet ordered. The Grampus is under the temporary command of Lieut. John Cassin.

It is believed that Lieut. Wm. Ramsay will be appointed to the command of the new brig Porpoise, lately launched at Boston.

Master Commandant Thomas Paine is under orders to the navy yard at Pensacola. Lieut. H. H. Cocke has arrived at that place and reported for duty as lieutenant of the yard.

INDIAN WAR. We are indebted to an officer attached to the Marine Corps, for a Columbus, Geo., paper of the 1st inst. from which some extracts will be found in another column. We learn in addition that Gen. Jesup had captured Jim Henry, a noted hostile Creek chief, and 100 warriors, and it was considered at the South that this was the finishing blow to the Creek war.

Capt. John B. Nicolson, it is said, is to hoist his broad pennant aboard the Independence fitting out at Charlestown, Mass., for the Brazil station, where he is to supersede Capt. Renshaw in command.

[The above is premature. So far as we can learn, it is not only undecided who is to have the command of our squadron on the coast of Brazil, but it is not even decided what vessel will be selected as the flag ship. It was rumored only a few weeks since, that Capt. Ballard was to hoist his flag on board the new frigate Columbia, destined for the coast of Brazil. We always find that rumors of intended changes in our land or naval forces are bruited abroad much sooner than in Washington.—Ed. A. & N. C.]

ARRIVALS AT WASHINGTON.

July 9—Capt. R. P. Parrott, Ord. Mrs. McPherson's.
11—Lt. G. A. H. Blake, 2d Drag. Major Hook's.

CRUISE OF THE VINCENNES.—In another column will be found an outline of the recent cruise of the U. S. ship Vincennes, written by one of the ward-room officers, and copied from the Norfolk Beacon of the 10th ult.

In addition, Captain Aulick has politely favored us with the following account of the latitude and longitude of several places visited or seen, which will be important to all navigators bound to those distant portions of the globe.

We embrace the present occasion again to say that the officers of our Navy have it in their power to communicate much valuable information to the commercial world, and we shall always be happy to be the medium of making that information public.

List of islands and places of anchorage visited or seen, by the U. S. ship Vincennes, in the course of her late cruise around the world, which appear from observations taken on board, to be erroneously laid down on the charts.

The longitude here assigned them is the result of both chronometric and lunar observations.

	Latitude.	Longitude.
Anchorage,* Port Refuge (Vavaoo) -	18° 50'	S. 174° 07' W.*
Cocoonut Island -	18° 06'	S. 174° 06' W.*
Amargura -	17° 52'	S. 174° 18' W.
Oteewhy, or Savie, S. W. Part -	13° 45'	S. 172° 42' W.
Wallis' Island N. E. Part -	13° 09'	S. 176° 16' W.
Rotumah, Grenville's Island, anchorage on N. side	12° 28' 30"	S. 176° 55' E.
Parry's Island (southernmost of Brown's Range) -	11° 20'	N. 162° 30' E.
Anchorage off Corrol (Pelew Islands) entrance to the harbors bearing N. W. by W. -	7° 15' 30"	N. 134° 20' E.
St. Andrew's Island (Middle) -	5° 21'	N. 132° 05' E.
Pulo Marine -	4° 19'	N. 132° 05' E.
Lord North's Island -	3° 01'	N. 131° 04' E.
Anchorage at Quallah Battoo, west coast Sumatra, the town bearing north, distant half a mile. }	3° 43'	N. 96° 41' 45" E†

* These two Islands were passed at a distance of 4 or 5 leagues—this is therefore given only as an *approximation* to the truth.

† This differs 14 mins. 15 secs. of longitude from Endicott's chart of 1833.

LETTERS ADVERTISED.

NORFOLK, Va, July 1.

NAVY.—*Doctors*—Leacock, Mosely, Brinkerhoff.
Pursers—Dunn, Etting.
Captains—Harris, Vallette, Zantzinger.
Lieutenants—Carter, Browning, Gillespie, Fairfax, Lanman, Jameson, Boutwell.
Midshipmen—Hurst, Bowland, Kennedy, Heap, Hanagan, Bosted, Huger, Boyle, Rodgers, Ford, Shubrick, Duncan, Mason, Sully, Cogdell, Harvy, W. A. Parker, J. P. Green.

PASSENGERS.

NORFOLK, June —, per steamboat W. Seabrook, from Charleston, Lt. C. Dimmock, of the army.

CHARLESTON, June 22, per steam packet Wm. Gibbons, from New York, Lieut. Casey, of the army, and Capt. R. Day, of the Revenue Cutter service.

June 23, per steam packet Dolphin, from St. Augustine, Captains Porter and Van Ness, Lieut. Reid, and Dr. W. L. Wharton, of the army.

SAVANNAH, June 27, per steamboat Forester, from Charleston, Capt. T. Paine, U. S. Navy.

CHARLESTON, July 1, per steam packet Wm. Seabrook, from Norfolk, Lieut. F. Vinton, U. S. A.

July 3, per steam packet Dolphin, from St. Augustine, Capt. G. S. Drane, U. S. A.; per steam packet Columbus, from Norfolk, Major J. L. Gardner, Capt. Ashby, Lieut. C. Spalding, Dr. E. Marks, and 45 soldiers, U. S. A.

NEW ORLEANS, June 20, per steamboat Caspian, from Natchitoches, Capt. B. Walker, U. S. A.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INDIAN WAR.

From the Columbus Geo. Sentinel, July 1.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. JESUP.—Gen. Jesup left the village of Tuskegee, in Macon county, Alabama, on the 6th inst. with eight hundred whites and five hundred friendly warriors, under Jim Boy. His object was old Neha Mathla's camp, which he reached, after some detention, on the 11th. The third day of the march, the army fell in with old Neha Mathla and son. This old warrior was crossing the road with his son and two squaws, (his son's wife and his own daughter,) finding himself overpowered by numbers he gave up. It seems that he was on his way to his camp, (as he afterwards said,) and had it in contemplation to attack the army the next day. On the fourth day the army rested; a party of the friendly Indians got leave to visit Neha Micco's camp, took 12 prisoners, and killed one of the enemy. On the fifth day, the Indians went to Neha Micco's camp, taking one hundred head of cattle and fifty bushels of corn. On the 6th day, the army visited Neha Mathla's camp again, General Jesup occupying the ground in front of the camp, while the friendly Indians entered the swamp in the rear, and drove for the enemy. The whites waited very patiently until near dark, without any news of the hostiles: considering it too dangerous to remain there during the night, they withdrew to their camp. In a very short time after the General had left, the friendly Indians routed the hostiles and gave chase, and drove them out sure enough at the very point where the whites had been stationed. A slight engagement between the hostile and friendly Indians occurred—three of the enemy were killed and taken prisoners, together with twelve negroes. One of the friendly party was killed, but the Indian who shot him was afterwards taken and put to death by the friendly Indians, being literally torn to pieces, every one trying to put a ball through him. On the seventh day Gen. Jesup received word that a large hostile party were ready to surrender; he sent them word to come in, which they did on the next morning, to the number of one thousand or more, with forty negroes and a large number of horses and mules. The friendly Indians went to their camp and brought off all their ill-gotten plunder. The army then marched for Fort Mitchell, at which they arrived on the same day. On Friday last Gen. Jesup, with a party of Indians, sallied forth for Jim Henry's camp, distant fifteen miles; arrived in time to take fifty prisoners, with a number of horses and mules, but too late to nab the far-famed Jim Henry; he got off clear, but it was a hair-breadth escape. This fiend, in man's shape, is said to be badly wounded in one of his shoulders, received at the battle at Dr. Sheppard's by some of

Captain Garmany's company, and which may have been done by the brave Captain G. himself, as he says he took several fair pops at him.

On Monday last General Jesup's army moved from Fort Mitchell, and will occupy a station at Long's plantation, near the half-way ground between this and Tuskegee, having taken since he left Tuskegee about one thousand two hundred hostile Indians, a goodly number of stolen negroes horses and mules, and a deal of other plunder. He deserves well of his country.

Nothing has been heard from General Scott's movements since he crossed the Chattahoochee at Roanoke, (on Friday last.) He is no doubt in pursuit of Jim Henry and his diabolical gang. We are likewise without any information respecting the movements or achievements (if any) of General Moore and his Mobile army.

From the Columbus, Geo. Sentinel, July 1st.

UNITED STATES MARINES.—The 1st battalion of U. S. Marines, under the command of Colonel Henderson, is now stationed at Camp Henderson, fifteen miles below Columbus, on the western bank of the Chattahoochee. The battalion arrived at this place on the 23d instant, having left Washington on the 1st, and Augusta on the 10th; marching from Augusta to this place in fourteen days, a distance of two hundred and twenty-four miles. On their arrival here, orders were received from General Scott to proceed to their present station with all possible despatch, and there erect a strong picket work, as a place of deposit for provisions, &c, for the eastern wing of the Army. Since their arrival there the officers and men have all enjoyed good health and spirits, and pursue their work with vigilance and promptness. Their location being in the most exposed part of the enemy's country, it is a great privation for them to be confined to the monotonous duties of the camp, though well convinced of the importance of their present work. Their camp has been for two successive nights roused by Indians lurking about, and approaching the picket sentinels within a few yards, when they were fired on and pursuit immediately given, but no traces of them could be found. Last night, after the roll of the drum had ceased, a whoop was distinctly heard up the river, which no doubt was a signal to a party above. On Friday morning last, a negro boy who had escaped from the Indians that morning, and who had been a prisoner some five or six weeks, was brought into the camp by Capt. Love, of the Georgia volunteers. He stated that a party of twenty or thirty had camped the night before within six or seven miles, and had left that morning for a large swamp not far off, no doubt Cowagee swamp, and that he saw Jim Henry that day, who advised them to go as soon as possible, and that he had been badly wounded in the shoulder. Captains Twiggs and Dulany's companies, together with a company of Georgia volunteers, under Captain Love—the whole under the command of Captain Twiggs, was immediately despatched in hopes of overtaking them, but without success.

They soon came upon their abandoned camp, found their fires burning and meat cooking, and every thing about indicating a sudden departure. A negro man was taken in the vicinity of the camp, who, with great reluctance, gave himself up. He was armed with a musket, twenty balls, and a pocket full of powder. He was much frightened, but seemed determined to communicate as little as possible; but as far as he did tell, he corroborated the statements of the boy. The party took a number of horses belonging to the Indians, and a variety of ornaments, which they in their hurry had left behind. There is but little doubt that the Indians are concentrating some where in that vicinity, and will make a desperate effort to cross the river; if they do, they may be assured the troops now there will give them warm work. The following are the names of the officers now at Camp Henderson:

Col. Archibald Henderson.

Lieut. Col. Samuel Miller.

Captains Levi Twiggs, John Harris, P. G. Howle, Adj't. and Inspector. E. J. Weed, Major and Qr. Master, William Dulany, James McCawley.

1st Lieutenants H. N. Crabbe, A. Q. M., H. B. Tyler, G. F. Lindsay, A. C. S. 2d Battalion, F. C. Hall, F. N. Armisted, G. H. Territt, W. E. Stark.

2d Lieutenants J. T. Sprague, A. C. S.; E. L. West, W. L. Young, Josiah Watson.

Surgeon J. A. Kearney, U. S. Navy, who was attached to this battalion, has been assigned by Gen. Scott to the General Hospital in this place, and Assistant Surgeon B. Byrnes, U. S. Army, has been ordered to report to Col. Henderson for duty. Lieut. Piercy, U. S. Navy, now doing the duties of Assistant Quarter Master, has been ordered by Gen. Scott, to repair to the Head Quarters of the army in the field. The 2d battalion U. S. Marines, under the command of Lieut. Col. Freeman, is expected to arrive here on Saturday next, when they will proceed immediately to camp Henderson.

CHARLESTON, July 4.

The steam packet Dolphin, Capt. Pennoyer, from St. Augustine, via St. Marys, and 10 hours from Savannah, arrived last evening, but brought no papers.

We learn from Capt. Pennoyer, that Major JULIUS F. HEILEMAN, of the 2nd reg't of U. S. artillery, commanding the posts on the west of the St Johns, died at Fort Drane on the 27th of June.

From the garrison at St. Johns we have the most disastrous accounts—of 240 men, 130 were sick, among whom were 5 officers out of 10.

At the post at Gregory's Ferry, there were near 50 families from the interior—all sickly, and from two to four dying daily from chills, fevers, and the measles.

The buildings at Fort King, which had been abandoned, have since been burned by the Indians.—*Courier.*

PENSACOLA, June 25.

The U. S. sloop of war Warren arrived on Tuesday last from a cruise. She is last from Vera Cruz, where she lay until the day after that appointed by the Mexican government for closing all the ports of the republic. We understand that the interdict upon the sailing of vessels from their harbors, was delayed one day at Vera Cruz, by the presence of the Warren. The officers had been previously notified from various quarters, but always informally, that the ports of Mexico were to be closed on the day before their sailing. The intelligence brought by the Warren, confirms the account from Tampico, contained in our last, that a very large military force is assembling for a descent on Texas. We have been favored with the perusal of a file of Vera Cruz papers, brought by the Warren. They do not contain much news, but seem to indicate that the country is in a very excited condition, in consequence of the disasters of the Mexican army in Texas. A force intended to overwhelm the Texians seems to be assembling.

The Warren and the Grampus are both under sailing orders, and will sail with the first fair wind.

A list of officers attached to the U. States schooner Grampus, Pensacola, June 20th, 1836:

John Cassin, Lieut. Commanding; Lieutenants, Joseph Stallings, J. Wentworth Cox; Assistant Surgeon, George W. Evans; Purser, Thos. Marston Taylor; Acting Sailingmaster, Wm. Chandler; Passed Midshipmen, C. F. M. Spottswood, A. F. V. Gray; Midshipmen, George M. Totten, Robert Patton, jr.; Captain's Clerk, Philip P. Hunter.—*Gazette.*

The cutter Dexter, Capt. Rudolph, arrived here yesterday, eight days from Indian Key. When the Dexter arrived there, the people of the island were in a state of considerable alarm and apprehension. They had recently been visited by a Spaniard in his canoe from the main land. Circumstances occasioned some

suspicion that he had not come alone, and he was taken into custody. They afterwards found and apprehended two Indians who had accompanied the Spaniard. On the arrival of the Dexter the prisoners were all put on board, and kept until the Spaniard died, apparently of mere grief and apprehension, and the two Indians jumped overboard, after having actually gnawed away the keys of the irons by which they were bound. One of them was shot and the other effected his escape. The white man admitted before he died, that the Indians were of the hostile tribes, and that they had come there as spies.

The inhabitants of the Key addressed a very complimentary letter to Capt. Rudolph, thanking him for the protection which he had afforded them, and imploring that if he could not remain, some other vessel might be sent there. It is supposed that there are two hundred Indians on the main land near Indian Key.—*Pensacola Gazette*.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

The Milledgeville Journal states, that on the 22d ult., Companies F. and K. of the 2d regiment U. S. Infantry, recently stationed at Boston, Mass., marched through that place on their way to the seat of war. Major G. Dearborn, Major Staniford, and Lieuts. G. W. Patten and H. W. Wessels, accompanied the detachment. The troops appeared to be in good health and spirits.

The detachment which passed on the 19th, was commanded by Major Ansart, and not Major Anderson.

On Friday, the 24th ult., a detachment of Marines, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Freeman, consisting of 160 men, reached Milledgeville, and immediately proceeded to their destination (Fort Mitchell.)

The following is a list of the officers, viz:

Bvt. Lt. Col. Broom, Capt. Walker, Bvt. Capts. Macomber and Brevoort, 1st Lieuts. Edson, Reynolds, Watkins, and Lang; 2d Lieutenants Baker, McLean, Sloan, Whiting, Caldwell, and McArdle; and Passed Assistant Surgeon McKnight, of the U. S. Navy.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 25.—A company of Dragoons, one hundred strong, under the command of Captain Brown, came into this town on Saturday last, on their way to Green Bay, and will leave we learn, this day. The men are all young, and though covered with dust, and apparently fatigued, presented a fine appearance. The horses were beautifully matched in size and color, and in good order. The baggage wagons were drawn by mules.—*American*.

NAVAL.—One of the strongest evidences of the durability of our live oak, is shown in the frame of the Ohio ship of the line, now undergoing repair in the navy yard at New York. Her planking has been taken off, and the live oak frame found perfectly sound. It will be remembered that this ship was launched in 1821, and was never fitted for sea. It will no doubt surprise many of our readers, to learn that she has been lying in the mud 15 years, and is still sound in her frame.—*Philadelphia U. S. Gazette*.

The Journal of Commerce says,—“Mr Cooper called upon us this morning, in consequence of a rumour pointing him out as an applicant for the office of Secretary of the Navy. He requests us, in his name, to pronounce the report entirely destitute of foundation. Mr. C. stated expressly, that he had neither applied for nor was desirous of obtaining, any office of a political character. This explicit disclaimer of the intention imputed to him, of course, sets the matter at rest.”

Lieut. J. B. Scott, of the 4th artillery, U. S. A., has presented to St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., a collection of minerals from several localities in the United States.

THE ENGINEER CORPS.—In noticing the resignations of late, in this corps, the United States Gazette makes the following very proper remarks:

Among the officers thus lost to the service, is Capt. Talcott. We believe that others of the Engineer Corps will soon follow. The science and labors of this branch of the public business are not paid for. Officers of talents and attainments sufficient for any considerable grade in the U. S. army, can obtain three or four thousand dollars per annum, as civil engineers, and have a choice of climate. In the army they are allowed no abiding place, but are sent from pillar to post to make the most important surveys; are allowed little or no time with their families, and when their work in the winter is done, on the north-western frontier, they are sent perhaps for summer service to the fens, morasses and savannahs of the extreme south. This we know is the duty of a soldier, but it is a duty for which he ought to be paid as much, all things considered, as he could obtain out of the service for similar labors. This course alone will ensure to the nation the services of the most skillful engineers. We are not complaining of the head of the department who gives orders for the movements and services of the Engineer Corps, where their services are wanted; thither he must send them; but the nation which requires these services, ought to pay for them. Let us not be told that the honor of serving the nation is a part of the reward of service. The duty of defending a nation is, we confess, a part of the proper service of a citizen; but the nation has no right, and it will, we apprehend, soon find that it has no power, to command the services of citizens, at the risk of health and life, and at a compensation not half that given by incorporated companies or enterprising individuals. We ought to say, that while we have connected the name of Capt. Talcott with these remarks, we do not know that his resignation was founded on the circumstances to which we have referred. Our remarks are general.

ARMY.

OFFICIAL.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 9th, 1836.

GENERAL ORDER, } No. 47.

I. By direction of the Secretary of War, a Medical Board, to consist of Surgeon T. G. Mower, and Assistant Surgeons H. A. Stinnecke, and T. Henderson, will convene in the city of New York on the 1st day of August, 1836.

II. On the adjournment of the Medical Board, the members will repair to their respective stations and report for duty.

By order of MAJOR GENERAL MACOMB:

ROGER JONES, *Adj't General*.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

July 11—2d Lieutenant D. P. Dewitt, 2d Art., and Bvt. 2d Lt. J. Woodruff, 3d Art. assigned to temporary duty at the Military Academy, West Point, and to repair thither immediately.

2d Lt. F. A. Lewis, 1st Art. 2d Lt. D. P. Woodbury, 3d Art. and 2d Lt. S. J. Bransford, 2d. Art. assigned to Topographical duty, and ordered to report to Col. Abert.

2d Lt. Lloyd J. Beall, of the 2d Inf'y, has been appointed a First Lieutenant in the 2d regt. of Dragoons, vice T. H. Holmes, declined, and likewise Adjutant of the regiment.

RESIGNATIONS.

Second Lieut. James Barnes, 4th Art'y 31 July, 1836.
First Lieut. Washington Hood, 4th Inf'y 7th August.

NAVY.

ORDERS.

July 2—Surgeon J. Cowdery, Rendezvous, Norfolk.
 P. Mid. H. J. Paul, Schr. Experiment, coast sur'y.
 6—Sailingmaster J. Robinson, navy yard, Pensacola.
 9—P. Mid. E. T. Shubrick, Rendezvous, Baltimore.
 Mid. Wm. Paul Taylor, Receiving Ship, N.Y.

RESIGNATION.

John J. Thruston, Midshipman, June 6.

MARRIAGE.

On Thursday the 28th of June, at Kendall Grove, in the county of Northampton, Va. by the Rev Mr. Jackson, Lieutenant GEORGE P. UPSHUR, of the U. S. Navy, to Miss MARGARET EYRE, daughter of General SEVERN E. PARKER.

DEATHS.

At Fort Drane, Florida, on the 27th ult. Bvt. Lt. Col. JULIUS F. HEILEMAN, of the 2d Regiment Art'y U. S. A.

At Fort Jesup, La. on the 15th ult. Capt. THOMAS J. HARRISON, of the 3d Regt. U. S. Infantry, a native of Virginia.

TRANSPORTATION OF STORES.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
 July 6th, 1836.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Transportation," will be received at this office until three o'clock, P. M. of the 22d day of July, 1836, for the transportation of about five thousand four hundred barrels of provisions and stores from the Navy-yard, Gosport, Virginia, to Port Mahon, in Minorca.

The shipment is to be made in two vessels of about twenty-seven hundred barrels burthen each, or for the quantity of provisions or stores allotted as above for each vessel; about 862½ barrels of each shipment will be wet barrels, about 1,682½ barrels of each shipment will be dry barrels, and about 155 barrels of each shipment will be measurement goods. Each of the vessels must also take on board about three spars from 50 to 76 feet in length, and from 12 to 16 inches in diameter, and one anchor weighing about 60 hundred weight.

The proposals must state the prices asked for all barrels without distinction of wet or dry measurement goods, and also the price per cubic foot for the spars, and the price per ton for the anchors, the whole *without primage*. Thirty gallons of the gauge of all casks not usually called barrels, whatsoever they may contain, and five cubic feet and a half of measurement goods, are respectively to be computed as barrels.

The vessels which may be taken up must be at the Navy-yard, Gosport, ready to commence lading by the fifteenth day of August next, and must receive the cargoes without any avoidable delay, and they may be delivered at Mahon from the tackles of the vessels.

Each vessel must be able to take the full quantity of 2,700 barrels, and the other articles proposed to be shipped; and if they should prove insufficient, ten per cent is to be deducted from the price, payable by the offer, to cover the injury to the United States.

The freight money will be paid in the United States by the Navy Agent at Norfolk, or by any other Navy Agent, should the Commissioners deem it expedient to authorize it; but no payment will be made but upon the exhibition to the Paying Navy Agent of certificates of the safe delivery of the respective cargoes agreeably to the bills of lading, signed by the United States Naval Storekeeper, or his deputy, or the senior naval officer present at the place of delivery.

Fifteen lay days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, to be allowed for discharging each cargo, dur-

ing which time, no claim shall be made for demurrage; and the offers must specify the rate of charge for each day's demurrage, should a longer delay occur through the fault of the agents of the United States.

July 14—2t

BEEF AND PORK FOR THE YEAR 1837.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
 7th July, 1836.

SEALED offers, endorsed "Offers for Beef," or "Offers, for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until three o'clock, P. M., of the twenty-ninth day of August next for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and charge to the United States, 8,400 barrels of Navy Beef, and 8,400 barrels of Navy Pork, each barrel to contain 200 pounds nett weight of beef, or of pork; 2,500 barrels of the beef, and 2,800 barrels of the pork must be delivered at each of the navy yards, Charlestown, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New York, and Gosport, Virginia, respectively.

One-fourth of the quantity of beef and of pork deliverable at each of the said navy yards, must be delivered on or before the fifteenth day of December next, and the remainder must be delivered between the fifteenth day of December next and the fifteenth day of May, 1837.

The beef must be packed from well fattened cattle, weighing not less than six hundred pounds nett weight. All the legs and leg rounds of the hind quarters, and the clods, neck, or sticking pieces, shins, and cheeks of the fore quarters must be wholly excluded from the barrel, and the remainder of the carcass must be cut in pieces of not less than eight pounds each.

The pork must be corn-fed and well fattened. All the skulls, feet, and hind legs *entire*, must be excluded from the barrel, and the remainder of the hog must be cut in pieces weighing not less than six pounds each: not more than three shoulder pieces and one jowl and a half, or the jowls of a hog and a half, shall be allowed to a barrel.

The whole quantity of the said beef and pork must be slaughtered between the dates of the acceptance of the respective offers and the periods of delivery, must be thoroughly salted or struck with the best quality clean, coarse, Turks Island, Isle of May, or St. Ubes Salt, and no other, and after remaining a sufficient time for the salt to penetrate the meat in the most thorough manner, it is to be packed with a sufficient quantity of the same quality of salt and five ounces of pure saltpetre, pulverized: the salt used in the striking must be carefully separated from the pieces, and the pieces must be drained or placed on inclined boards, and suffered to remain in that state for some time before the pieces are put in the barrel.

The barrels must be made of the best seasoned heart of white oak, free from sap wood, and the staves must be at least three-fourths of an inch thick, and not more than four inches wide; they must be fully and substantially hooped and nailed, and an iron hoop at least one inch in width must be put upon each chine, for additional security against leakage by, and at the expense of, the respective contractors. Each barrel must be branded on its head "Navy Beef," or "Navy Pork," as the case may be, with the "Contractor's name," and the "year when packed."

The beef and the pork will be inspected by the inspecting officers at the respective navy yards, and by some "sworn inspectors of salt provisions," who will be selected by the respective commanding officers; but their charges for such inspections must be paid by the respective contractors, who must likewise have the barrels put in good shipping order, to the satisfaction of the commandants of the respective yards, after the inspections, and at their own expense.

Bidders must specify their prices separately and distinctly in separate offers for the beef and for the pork, and for each of the places of delivery, covering all their expenses and charges; the names and residences of the sureties offered must be specified, and sufficient and competent evidence of the willingness of the individuals named to become sureties, and of their responsibility as such, must be furnished, and must accompany the respective offers.

Bonds in one-third the amount of the respective contracts will be required, and ten per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due and faithful performance of the respective contracts; which will, on no ac-

count, be paid, until the contracts are complied with in all respects. After deducting ten per centum, payment will be made by the United States within thirty days after the provisions shall have been inspected and received, and bills for the same approved by the commandants of the respective navy yards, according to the terms of the contracts.

The parts of the beef to be excluded from the barrel, are particularly designated in the engravings to be attached to the contracts. Persons interested, who have not heretofore seen the engravings, can obtain them, on application at this office. July 14, td.

LIVE OAK TIMBER.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
8th July, 1836.

SEALD proposals endorsed "Proposals for Live Oak Timber," will be received at this office until three o'clock, P. M., of the thirty-first day of August next, for supplying the following Live Oak Timber. viz:

No. 1. For the frame timber, beam and keelson pieces, and for the promiscuous timber for one ship of the line, one frigate, one sloop of war, and one schooner, to be delivered at the navy yard near Portsmouth N. H.

No. 2. For the frame timber, beam and keelson pieces, and for the promiscuous timber for one steamer and one schooner, to be delivered at the navy yard Philadelphia.

The quantity and dimensions of the promiscuous timber for each vessel, of each class, is as follows:

For the ship of the line, 6,000 cubic feet, which must be sided 15 inches, and be from 12 to 20 feet in length; six of the longest pieces to side 22 inches.

For the frigate, 3,000 cubic feet, which must be sided 15 inches, and be from 12 to 20 feet long; six of the longest pieces to side 19 inches.

For the sloop of war, 1,000 cubic feet, which must be sided 12 inches, and be from 12 to 18 feet long; six of the longest pieces to side 16 inches.

For the steamer, 1,000 cubic feet, which must be sided 15 inches, and be from 12 to 18 feet long; six of the longest pieces to side 16 inches.

For each schooner, 300 cubic feet, which must be sided 8 inches, and be from 10 to 16 feet long; six of the longest pieces to side 12½ inches.

A part of the promiscuous timber may be got to larger dimensions, provided the pieces will answer for replacing defective hawse pieces, transoms, breast-hooks, or other valuable pieces.

Separate offers must be made for each of the preceding numbers, and each offer must embrace all the timber that is called for by the number to which it refers; the prices asked per cubic foot must be stated separately for each and every class of vessels embraced in the offer; and for the promiscuous timber of each class, separately from the other, which is considered moulded timber.

At least one-fourth of the whole quantity of timber embraced in each offer, comprising a fair proportion of the most valuable pieces, must be delivered on or before the first of June, 1838, one-half of the remainder on or before the first of June, 1839, and the whole quantity on or before the first day of June, 1840; and if the above proportions shall not be delivered at the respective times above specified, the Commissioners of the Navy reserve to themselves the right of cancelling any contract in the execution of which such failure may occur, and of entering into new contracts, holding the original contractors and their sureties liable for any excess of cost and other damages which may be thus incurred.

The said Live Oak Timber must have grown within twenty-five miles of the seaboard, (which must be proven to the satisfaction of the respective commandants,) must be got out by the moulds and written directions, and specifications of dimensions, &c., which will be furnished to the contractors for their government, and must be free from all injuries and defects which may impair the good quality of the said timber for the purposes for which it is required by contract, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandants of the respective Navy Yards where it is delivered.

Bonds, with two good and responsible sureties, (whose names must be forwarded with the offers,) in the amount of one-third the estimated value of the timber to be furnished under the respective contracts, will be required; and, as collateral security for the faithful compliance with the terms, stipulations, and conditions of

the said contracts, ten per centum will be reserved from the actual amount of each payment which may be made from time to time, until the said contracts are completed and closed, which reservations, respectively, will be forfeited to the use and benefit of the United States, in the event of failure to deliver the timber within the respective periods prescribed.

The moulds will be furnished to the contractors at one of the Navy Yards, Brooklyn or Gosport.

Ninety per centum will be paid on all bills for deliveries, agreeably to the stipulations of the contracts to be made, within thirty days after their approval by the commandants of the respective navy yards.

July 14—td

WHITE OAK AND YELLOW PINE PLANK STOCKS.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
8th July, 1836.

SEALD PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Timber," will be received at this office until three o'clock, P. M. of the thirty-first of August next, for the following timber:

No. 1. For 40,000 cub. ft. white oak plank stocks.

" 40,000 do. yellow pine do.

To be delivered at the Navy Yard, Charlestown, Massachusetts.

No. 2. For 40,000 cub. ft. white oak plank stocks.

" 40,000 do. yellow pine do.

To be delivered at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York.

No. 3. For 20,000 cub. ft. white oak plank stocks.

" 20,000 do. yellow pine do.

To be delivered at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

No. 4. For 100,000 cub. ft. white oak plank stocks.

" 100,000 do. yellow pine do.

To be delivered at the Navy Yard, Gosport, Virginia.

The plank stocks must average 45 feet in length, and none of them must be less than 35 feet long. The white oak plank stocks must square not less than 14 inches at the but, and may square one-fourth less at the top. The yellow pine plank stocks must square not less than 14 nor more than 16 inches at the but, and may square one-fifth less at the top.

At least one-fourth of the quantities of each kind of timber embraced in any offer, and any contract predicated upon such offer, must be delivered on or before the first day of June, 1837, and the remainder on or before the first day of December, 1837.

Offers will not be received for a less quantity than 5000 cubic feet. The proposals must be separate for each navy yard, and a separate price per cubic foot must be stated for each kind of timber; and the commissioners of the navy reserve to themselves the right of accepting any one or more of several offers, should more than one be made by the same person.

The timber must have been felled or girdled between the twentieth of October and the 20th of March next preceding the delivery at the respective navy yards. The white oak timber must have grown near to salt water or within the influence of the sea air, and the pine timber must be of the fine grained, long leafed, yellow pine variety; all of which must be proved to the satisfaction of the commandants of the respective navy yards.

The whole of the timber must be of the best quality, free from injuries or defects, subject to the inspection and measurement of such persons as the commissioners of the navy may direct, and to their entire approbation.

Two good and sufficient securities will be required for the faithful performance and within the time specified, of the contracts to be made, and as additional security ten per centum will be withheld from all payments on account thereof, not to be paid until the contracts are complied with in all respects, and to be forfeited to the use and benefit of the United States, in the event of failures to complete the deliveries within the prescribed periods.

Ninety per centum will be paid on all bills for deliveries, agreeably to the stipulations of the contracts to be made, within thirty days after their approval by the commandants of the respective navy yards.

July 14—td

BOLT AND SHEATHING COPPER.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
July 9th, 1836.

SEALED PROPOSALS, to be endorsed "Proposals for Copper," will be received at this office until three o'clock, P. M., of the 8th of August next, for furnishing and delivering, at the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, 80,000 pounds of bolt and sheathing copper; and at the Navy-yard, Gosport, Virginia, 250,000 pounds of bolt and sheathing copper. No proposal for a quantity less than 20,000 pounds will be received.

The copper must be of the best quality, be cold rolled, and free from flaws, cracks, or other defects, and from ragged ends and edges, and subject to such tests and inspection as the Commissioners of the Navy may direct, to ascertain its purity, good quality, and conformity to the contracts to be made; and it must in all respects be perfectly satisfactory to them before it will be accepted and payment made.

Schedules of the sizes and proportions of the sizes of each denomination of the said copper will be furnished to persons wishing to offer, upon their application to the commandants of the respective Navy-yards, Philadelphia and Gosport.

The deliveries under the contracts must be fully completed on or before the first day of January next.

Two good and sufficient sureties will be required for the faithful performance and within the time specified, of the respective contracts, and ten per centum will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof, not to be paid until they are in all respects completed, and is to be forfeited to the use and benefit of the United States, in the event of failures to complete the deliveries within the prescribed periods.

Ninety per centum will be paid on all bills for deliveries agreeably to the stipulations of the contracts to be made, within thirty days after their approval by the commandants of the respective Navy-yards.

July 14—td

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, July 1st, 1836.

SEPARATE proposals will be received at this office until the 1st day of October next, for the delivery of provisions for the use of the troops of the United States, to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows:—

At New Orleans.

360 barrels of pork.
750 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
330 bushels of new white field beans.
5280 pounds of good hard soap.
2400 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
120 bushels of good clean dry salt.
1350 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Jesup, 25 miles by land from Natchitoches.

350 barrels of pork.
750 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
330 bushels of new white field beans.
5280 pounds of good hard soap.
2400 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
120 bushels of good clean dry salt.
1350 gallons of good cider vinegar.
One half on the 1st May, remainder on 1st Dec. 1837.

At the public landing, six miles from Fort Towson, mouth of the Chiemichi.

240 barrels of pork.
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour.

220 bushels of new white field beans.
3500 pounds of good hard soap.
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
80 bushels of good clean dry salt.
900 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered in all the month of April, 1837, and to leave Natchitoches by 20th February, 1837.

At Fort Coffee, 10 miles above Fort Smith, Arkansas.

360 barrels of pork.
750 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
330 bushels of new white field beans.
5280 pounds of good hard soap.
2400 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
120 bushels of good clean dry salt.
1350 gallons of good cider vinegar.
The whole to be delivered in all the month of May, 1837.

At St. Louis, or at Jefferson Barracks, 10 miles below St. Louis, at the option of Government.

360 barrels of pork.
750 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
330 bushels of new white field beans.
5280 pounds of good hard soap.
2400 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
120 bushels of good clean dry salt.
1350 gallons of good cider vinegar.

Fort Crawford, Prairie du chien, Mississippi river.

240 barrels of pork.
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
220 bushels of new white field beans.
3500 pounds of good hard soap.
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
80 bushels of good clean dry salt.
900 gallons of good cider vinegar.
The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1837.

At Fort Snelling, St. Peters.

360 barrels of pork.
750 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
330 bushels of new white field beans.
5280 pounds of good hard soap.
2400 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
120 bushels of good clean dry salt.
1350 gallons of good cider vinegar.
The whole to be delivered by the 15th June, 1837.

At Fort Winnebago, on the Fox river, at the portage of the Fox and Ouisconsin rivers.

240 barrels of pork.
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
220 bushels of new white field beans.
3500 pounds of good hard soap.
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
80 bushels of good clean dry salt.
900 gallons of good cider vinegar.
The whole to be delivered by the 15th June, 1837.

At Fort Gratiot.

120 barrels of pork.
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
110 bushels of new white field beans.
1760 pounds of good hard soap.
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
40 bushels of good clean dry salt.
450 gallons of good cider vinegar.
One half 1st May, remainder on 1st October, 1837.

At Fort Howard, Green Bay.

240 barrels of pork.
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
220 bushels of new white field beans.
3500 pounds of good hard soap.
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
80 bushels of good clean dry salt.
900 gallons of good cider vinegar.
The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1837.

At Fort Brady, Sault de Ste. Marie.

120 barrels of pork.
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
110 bushels of new white field beans.
1760 pounds of good hard soap.
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
40 bushels of good clean dry salt.
450 gallons of good cider vinegar.
The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1837.

At Fort Mackinaw.

120 barrels of pork.
 240 barrels of best superfine flour.
 110 bushels of new white field beans.
 1760 pounds of good hard soap.
 800 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
 40 bushels of good clean dry salt.
 450 gallons of good cider vinegar.
 The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1837.

At Fort Dearborn, Chicago.

120 barrels of pork.
 240 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
 110 bushels of new white field beans.
 1760 pounds of good hard soap.
 800 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
 40 bushels of good clean dry salt.
 450 gallons of good cider vinegar.
 The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1837.

At Hancock Barracks, Houlton, Maine.

120 barrels of pork.
 240 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
 110 bushels of new white field beans.
 1760 pounds of good hard soap.
 800 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
 40 bushels of good clean dry salt.
 450 gallons of good cider vinegar.
 The whole to be delivered in December, 1836, and January and February, 1837.

At Boston.

300 barrels of pork.
 625 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
 275 bushels of new white field beans.
 4400 pounds of good hard soap.
 2000 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
 100 bushels of good clean dry salt.
 1125 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At New York.

1200 barrels of pork.
 2500 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
 1100 bushels of new white field beans.
 17600 pounds of good hard soap.
 8000 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
 400 bushels of good clean dry salt.
 4500 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Baltimore.

480 barrels of pork.
 1000 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
 440 bushels of new white field beans.
 7040 pounds of good hard soap.
 3200 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
 160 bushels of clean dry salt.
 1800 gallons of good cider vinegar.

NOTE.—All bidders are requested to extend the amount of their bids for each article, and exhibit the total amount of each bid.

The periods and quantities of each delivery, at those posts where they are not specified, will be one-fourth 1st June, 1st Sept. 1st Dec. 1837, and 1st March, 1838.

The hogs of which the pork is packed to be fattened on corn, and each hog to weigh not less than two hundred pounds; and, except where the quality is otherwise designated, will consist of one hog to each barrel, excluding the feet, legs, ears, and snout.

Side pieces may be substituted for the hams. The pork is to be carefully packed with Turk's island salt, and in pieces not exceeding ten pounds each. The pork to be contained in seasoned heart of white oak or white ash barrels, full hooped; the vinegar in iron bound casks; the beans in water-tight barrels; and the soap and candles in strong boxes, of convenient size for transportation.

Salt will only be received by measurement of thirty-two quarts to the bushel.

The candles to have cotton wicks.

The provisions for Prairie du Chien and St. Peters, must pass St. Louis, for their ultimate destination, by the 15th April, 1837. A failure in this particular will be considered a breach of contract, and the department will be authorized to purchase to supply these posts.

The provisions will be inspected at the time and place of delivery; and all expenses are to be paid by contractors, until they are deposited at such store-houses as may be designated by the agent of the department.

The Commissary General reserves the privilege of increasing or diminishing the quantities, or of dispensing with one or more articles, at any time before entering into contract; and also of increasing or reducing the quan-

ties of each delivery one third, subsequent to the contract, on giving sixty days previous notice.

Bidders not heretofore contractors, are required to accompany their proposals with evidence of their ability, together with the names of their sureties, whose responsibility must be certified by the District Attorney, or by some person well known to the Government, otherwise their proposals will not be acted on.

Advances cannot be made in any case; and evidence of inspection and full delivery will be required at this office, before payment can be made, which will be by treasury warrants on banks nearest the points of delivery, or nearest the places of purchasing the supplies, or nearest the residence of the contractors, at their option.

Each proposal will be sealed in a separate envelope, and marked "proposals for furnishing army subsistence."

GEO. GIBSON,

July 7—t20Sep.

Com. Gen. of Subsistence.

NAVY POWDER.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, June 30, 1836.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until three o'clock, P. M. of the 1st day of August next, for furnishing four hundred barrels of cannon, and forty barrels of priming powder, at each of the navy-yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; and Gosport, Virginia. The proposals must be made separately for each navy-yard, and the most favorable offer for each will be accepted, without reference to the offers for other navy-yards.

The powder must be manufactured in the best manner, and from the best and purest materials, must be glazed and be granulated of such size, and be subject to such tests and inspection as the Navy Commissioners may direct for ascertaining its strength, density, and ability to resist the action of humidity without serious deterioration. The strength of the powder will be determined by the distance which one ounce, avoirdupois weight, will throw a twenty-four pound ball from the established navy eprouvettes.

No barrel of powder will be received under the contract or contracts to be made, from which the range given shall not exceed 200 yards, nor will any one be received excepting such as from the whole number of barrels proved shall give a general mean range of not less than two hundred and fifty yards.

In selecting the powder for the proofs, one sample will be taken from near one of the heads, and one from near the centre of each barrel, and if the two ranges from the same cask shall differ more than twenty yards, a third sample shall be fired to determine the mean range for that cask; otherwise the mean of the two ranges shall be taken as the mean range of the cask. The tests for determining the density and ability to resist moisture, will be comparative; and the powder must, in these respects, be perfectly satisfactory to the Commissioners of the Navy, or it will not be received, whatever may be its strength.

The whole of the said powder must be packed in good, sound, dry, well seasoned, substantial, copper-hooped casks, of such dimensions that with one hundred pounds of powder in each, a space of two inches will be left between the powder and head when standing on end. The hoops must be eight in number, for each barrel—and they must be at least one inch in width. The whole quantity of each denomination of powder must be delivered on or before the 1st day of December, 1836.

The persons contracting will be furnished, upon applying to the Navy Commissioners, with the necessary sieves and directions, to show the sizes to which the powder is to be granulated.

Persons making proposals must state the price asked per pound, including all the expenses of casks, copper hoops, packing and delivery, and every other expense to them, attending fulfilling the contracts to be made, excepting the charge and expenses of inspections and proof, which will be provided and borne by the Government.

No payment will be made upon a less quantity than is required at any one of the navy-yards, nor until the same shall have been delivered, inspected, tested, approved, and received, to the entire satisfaction and approbation of the Commissioners of the Navy, or such other persons as they may appoint. No extension of the time stated for delivery will be granted.

Ten per centum will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account of the contract or contracts to be made, not to be paid until they are in all respects complied with.

July 7—td.